

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV, NO. 85.

HONOLULU, H. T.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2222

## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 22, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
<b>STOCKS.</b>				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	28	25 1/2
Honolulu	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,000,000	100	185	230
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	185	230
Honolulu	150,000	100	185	230
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	185	230
Honolulu	500,000	100	240	
Kahuku	500,000	100	24	
Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd.	150,000	100	24	
Kihikihi	250,000	100	7 1/2	
Kipahulu	1,500,000	100		
Koloa	300,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	70	
Maunaloa S. Co., Ass.	405,000	100		
McBride & Co., Ltd.	100,000	100		
McBride & Co., Ltd.	822,500	100	4 1/2	
Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,600,000	100	148	145
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	25	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	312,500	100	25	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	150,000	100	150	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,000,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	750,000	100	25	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	150 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100	100	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100	110	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	800,000	100	100	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	700,000	100	100	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	250,000	100	140	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	125,000	100	100	
<b>STRENGTH CO.</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	110	
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	150	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Haw. Electric Co.	12,500	100	80	
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	95	
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Kona-Kau Telephone	15,000	25		
Telephone Co., Ltd.	15,000	10		
Makaha Cof. Co. P.d up	40,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		98 1/2		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		99		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		99 1/2		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		100		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		101		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		102		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		103		
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Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		197		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		198		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		199		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.		200		

Youtsey Somewhat Better.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 11.—It was announced before court convened today that Henry Youtsey, who collapsed in the court room Tuesday night, was some better and had partaken of slight nourishment. He is still in a stupor, however, and answered no questions. A postponement was ordered on account of the defendant's condition.

The deplorable condition of the intersection of King and Fort streets needs more attention on rainy days than the mere sprinkling of black sand. Last evening the intersection was almost impassable for pedestrians. There are a few more such places on Fort street intersections that would pay the street department to investigate with a view to permanent improvement.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about December 10, 1900

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, OR C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

## DANGER IN THE SOUTH

A New Storm Center in China.

## MINISTER WU'S DOUBTS

The United States Government and French Proposals—Missionaries at Peking.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated October 10th, says: "The Triads have met and repeatedly defeated the Imperial troops near Kowloon. They are daily gaining fresh adherents. (Kowloon is the hinterland of the Island of Hongkong and was ceded to the British Government less than two years ago.)

"Heavy Russian reinforcements are moving northward from Port Arthur with the object of relieving the pressure upon Mukden. Every place of importance in Manchuria, from Kiakta to the Primorsk boundary and from the Amur to the great wall, is now in Russian hands."

The Hongkong special this morning all refer to the gravity of the situation in Southern China, but they give no further information than have already been forwarded in press dispatches. In some quarters it is urged that it would be better to employ Indian troops in China.

The Standard, commenting editorially upon the attitude of the United States, says: "Every dissent, even on minor points, from the suggestions of the powers is unfortunate, as it leads to fresh correspondence and to further delay. We can only hope that when Lord Salisbury is free to turn his attention to China he will find some middle course that will secure the support of all the powers."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, writing Tuesday, says: "The Taoist of Shanghai and the Viceroy of Nanking have protested against a demonstration by foreign troops."

HONGKONG, Oct. 10.—It is said that the authorities here have received information that a general rising in the southern provinces has been planned for the month of November. Ten thousand troops from India have been requisitioned for Hongkong. The Sixteenth Bengal Lancers and the Hongkong Regiment were recalled from the north to Hongkong. The present indications are that there will be a Boxer rising similar to that which occurred in North China. The whereabouts of the rebels in the hinterland is not known, but is believed to be ten miles north of the British borders.

A detachment of 1,000 Chinese troops took up a position at San Chung yesterday and 1,000 more arrived there today.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—The Chinese report the arrival of the Emperor and the Empress at Chou-Ching (Y) October 10th, 100 miles southwest of Tai-yuan-fu. After a day's rest the Chinese report added, the Imperial party proceeded, escorted by large forces.

It is reported here that Russian troops from the southward occupied Mukden (Manchuria) without opposition, while Russians from the north captured Tieling, forty miles north of Mukden. With 200 troops, has arrived at San Chung from Canton. A detachment of 400 other troops is about to land at Deep Bay. The British torpedo boat destroyer Otter has been ordered to Mrs Bay, near Hongkong. The Bombay Infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to start for the frontier at two hours' notice.

## MINISTER WU TALKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Minister Wu was one of Secretary Hay's early callers today. He had no late advices from China, but came to learn the course of this Government on the French proposition. He expressed considerable apprehension over the press reports that a large military expedition was moving on Pao-tung-fu. He looks upon this as likely to cause serious complications and a renewal of agitation among the Chinese. He says that the reports of serious Boxer uprisings in the South of China are not correct and are set forth with a view to creating the impression on this side of the water that grave dangers exist which call for a military campaign by the allies. The best evidence of this, he says, is the fact that there are no Boxers in the South of China. The Minister feels certain that Li Hung Chang has arrived at Peking.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger for a day or two. It appears that it was his erroneous assumption that the Minister had submitted to the State Department a list of Chinese officials who should be punished. He did supply the Department with a copy of the Imperial edict in which a number of officials were mentioned, but made no proscriptions himself, although he did express the opinion that other Chinese besides those named were fit subjects for punishment.

With the reply made yesterday to the French note respecting China, the State Department has assumed again an attitude of waiting. The text of the note is to be made public here after the lapse of the usual period allowed by diplomatic custom, which probably will be tomorrow morning.

## THE MISSIONARIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, states that it had been decided that a Methodist missionary force should remain in Peking during the winter. The missionary property at the capital has all been destroyed, scarcely one brick remaining upon another; it has been reported that this property included not only the residences of missionaries, but a military building, a girls' school, a hospital and a new church, which would seat 1,500 persons. The force which will remain in Peking include Rev. Drs. H. H. Lowrey, George R. Davis and W. T. Hobart. Rev. H. E. King and George D. Lowrey, M.D., also Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Miss Alice Terrell, Miss Gertrude Gilman and Miss Anna Glendon.

The following will also winter at Tientsin: Rev. W. F. Walker, J. H. Pike and George W. Verity, Misses Raphael R. Barn, M.D., and Miss Ida Stevenson, M.D. These missionaries will look after the native converts and do such other work as may be possible.

Robert E. Speer, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has received a letter from Rev. Paul D. Bergen of the Wehien station, who wrote from the German city Tsin-tsen, under date of September 4th as follows:

"The situation is at present not reassuring. Not to speak of the threatening clouds in the other part of the empire, here in Tsin-tsen the people are more restless and bitter than before the taking of Peking."

Another letter was from Rev. J. H. Chalfant, who writes from the same place that the Chinese arsenals at Shanghai, Nanking and Wuchang are working night and day turning out war material which is being supplied to the Boxers.

Just a day or two before the letter was written a construction train on the New German Railway had been fired upon only five miles from Tsin-tsen, of which the Germans are making a great fortified support.

## PAO TING FU EXPEDITION

TIENTSIN, Oct. 10.—General von Waldersee, commanding the allied forces, has issued orders to the Pao Ting Fu expedition to depart on the 11th. The expedition consists of a mixed force of 5,000 British, German, French and Italians. The force will leave Tientsin and will connect near Pao Ting Fu with a column of the same strength from Peking under command of General Gaselee. Four battalions of French troops, which left Tientsin on October 4th on an independent expedition, have been halted and ordered to await the arrival of the main force. The Americans, the Russians and the Japanese are not participating in the movement. Despite Chinese assurances to the contrary, the commanders of the forces oppose to advance exact distance.

The following was published yesterday in the British brigade orders: "Count von Waldersee assumed chief command of the troops in Chi-li province September 27th, and expressed this sentiment: 'It fills my heart with pride and pleasure to be placed at the head of such distinguished troops, who have already given glorious proofs of their valor and heroism. Well knowing that I am intrusted with a difficult task, I have, nevertheless, a firm conviction that I shall succeed quickly and surely with the help of these proved troops in attaining the object placed before me, now that they are combined under a single leader.'"

## LEYTE ISLAND IN A TURMOIL

Rebel Ladrone Busy in Carrying on a Guerilla Warfare.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—The west coast of the island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil, the rebel ladrones are actively plundering, the disturbers following guerrilla tactics, raiding and attacking and then returning to the garrisoned towns, while the Americans pursue in the mountains. General Mijes's officers are endeavoring and his soldiers attempting to escape to Samar by boats are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerrillas and ladrones, when questioned, stated that the 5th instant thirty Americans attacked forty-five rebels, rifled their stronghold in the Camarin province and routed them, killing ten. Two Americans were killed and three wounded.

Twenty of the Thirty-second Infantry, in an engagement on the 21st instant in Bata province, had one man killed and four wounded.

The Philippine Commission, of which Judge Taft is President, today passed eight bills of minor importance, one providing for civil increase of salaries of several municipal officers. Including school teachers, appropriating \$7,500 in aid for the construction of a garbage incinerator at Manila and for the reorganization of the Auditor's office.

The Wright bill, asking for a million dollars in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila harbor improvements, elicited comment from the representative of Manila's international Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that as the merchants had long been paying a special impost fund to this end, the merchants should belong to the Board controlling the construction, and that as the United States had collected \$3,000,000 since the occupation, by imposts for harbor improvements, he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds, and suggested the use of a special fund. The discussion was deferred until Friday.

## HARRISON OUT FOR REPUBLICANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In an interview on current politics Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spoke as follows: The economic policies of the Republican party have been vindicated by the remarkable and general prosperity that has developed during Mr. McKinley's administration—succeeding a period of great depression. A change of administration this fall would almost certainly renew conditions from which we have so happily escaped. The full dinner bucket is not a sordid emblem; it has a spiritual significance for the spiritually minded. It means more comfort for the wife and family, more schooling and less work for the children and a margin of saving for sickness and old age.

## REGISTRAR'S WORK OVER.

Wray Taylor has Finished the Task of Preparing the Ballots.

Wray Taylor has nearly completed the work which has devolved upon him as registrar of elections. It has been a work which has occupied him during the past three weeks or more, and it is notable that for doing it he receives no pay.

Mr. Taylor said yesterday that the ballots which will be used on Hawaii and Maui were already in the mails and would go out today on the Kinai and Maui. The ballots for Kauai and Niihau will be ready tomorrow. Nominations for Oahu close the last of this week, and then the work of making up the ballots for this island must be taken up and finished before election day.

The board of registration for Oahu made a mistake of two votes in the list given out, and the total vote of the islands will therefore be 11,218, instead of 11,216, as first announced.

## DECISION ON PILOT FEES

Means Further Loss of Revenues.

## THE FORT GEORGE CASE

Affects all American Vessels Trading Between Hawaii and the Coast.

Two opinions in regard to the right of the Territory to collect pilotage on vessels arriving or leaving without pilots were read in the meeting of the Governor's council yesterday morning. The main opinion is by Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, and he believes that the Territory has no right to collect such fees from American vessels plying between Hawaii and American ports. This opinion is concurred in by Attorney General Dole in a supplementary opinion rendered by him.

Mr. Cathcart's opinion in full is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 17, 1900. Hon. J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works.

Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of yesterday as to the right of the Territory to collect pilot charges on certain vessels, I would say: That article I of section 8 of the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress the power to regulate pilots and pilotage on the waters and along the coasts of the United States. But this power does not deprive the States of their power to legislate on the subject, and those State laws are valid, unless they conflict with the regulations prescribed by the federal Government.

Eighteen Ency. of Law, p. 444 and cases cited.



The George F. Drake Steam Pump  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life In-  
surance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of  
Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of Lon-



# EMMELUTH DENOUNCES THE WHITES IN STRONG TERMS

(From Monday's Daily.)

**JOHN EMMELUTH**, leading member of the plumbers' trust, has come out as a haole-hater. In two speeches delivered before the natives as a candidate for the House of Representatives on the Independent ticket, Emmeluth has given utterance to radical opinions on the election issues. He made his maiden speech as a candidate at Maemae Church, Nuuanu Valley, Thursday evening. Last night he talked at Kewalo before Independents.

Emmeluth took the stand that the natives should be as rich as the men who have developed the plantations. At Kewalo last night the Independent had an enthusiastic meeting. Emmeluth, one of two whites who spoke, made the following remarks:

"Fellow Hawaiian Citizens—It is a pleasure to stand before you this evening and speak to you heart to heart, and mind to mind about the truth. We take the Bible in many standings of life for the good things in it. While sitting here this evening I thought of Pharaoh and his dream of the seven fat cattle, which represents the former years of centralized government, and on the other hand the seven lean cattle. It is needless to speak about them. Among our people here there is a stow-away man like Joseph in the Bible. To night we find in the Bible the image of Joseph. In the past we had centralized government, anything but for the people, by the people and of the people.

## A NEW ERA COMING.

"I wish to state to you some things of the past. One of the conditions created was the inequality created by every one not being allowed to vote. A restricted ballot has been the curse of this country from these people. In the past seven years they saw that it was useless to work it as they wished, and so they undertook a change in the government. Some of them thought that it would help the people, but finally we were disappointed. The past behind us and we shall look into the future and take our lessons from the past. On November 6 the doors will be open for a new era in the Hawaiian Islands. The constitution of the United States through the Congress of that country has given all qualified voters a ballot. It is free from the restriction of the past. It was given you freely that you may be able to judge for yourselves and your children.

## DAMNS THE WHITES.

"Cherish this power. Use it so that you may bear the heavier burdens and relieve your children. Look at the situation today. Mark well the parties and what man or what party will lead us to secure our rights. Did you think that the whites were the majority in this country they would come around and try to get your votes by parading and so forth? I tell you no, and three times no. If the haoles were the majority here there will be no Hawaiian delegate and no Hawaiian Senators or Representatives. You hear the Democrats charging the Republicans with the death of the Philippines and the Republicans are charging the Democrats with the death of the Hawaiian Republic. They simply bring it up like the sand here, and throw it in your eyes. In a situation like the present there is a saying, 'If you want a thing done, do it yourself.'"

## REPUBLICAN PARTY AN OCTOPUS.

I want you to do as you will for you have the right to vote now. You may afterwards get benefits to support yourselves. You may yet create equality in this country. If there is any equalizing it must come from the poor up, and not from the rich. I can do nothing else but compare this Republican party to an octopus. It grabs every thing that comes within its reach. It is like a squid; it goes to get all it can, as the whites have done in the past. The Democrats claim they represent the poor. They may go on doing so for years. That is the condition of the United States today. The Republican party is the party of wealth, and the Democratic party the party of poverty. Let us not then let this octopus come into this country, but let us drive it away. It is in your province to go forward and elect the men placed on the Independent ticket. I admonish you when you go to vote, vote for all Independent candidates. As I read the Independent platform I found that everything is for your benefit. And as I come in this campaign it seems that there is a token that the Home Rule party will be victorious from Hawaii to Niihau and forever. One respect the Independent party is like the Democratic. We are the party of the poor man today. Some of you might ask why not join the Democratic party. I tell you it is because, as I have already told you, that that party is for the poor will always keep you in the party.

## THE VOICE OF GOD.

"Working for the equality of all we will be brought up above the Democrats and the Republican party will be brought down to our level. You have grave responsibilities on your shoulders and those whom you may elect, hear the same. The die is cast. Let the people say what they want. In a condition like this the voice of the people is like the voice of God. If we want to send Wilcox, why not do so, and let us not listen to the talk of others. "In the past we had an oligarchy. They thought that there was no other people but themselves. It seems today they seem to have the same 'clinch.' In closing I would say beware of the tricks and treachery of the parties that are against you today who may try to break you down; be sober; be careful, and make sure that as you mark your ballot you are marking the Independent candidates. If you undertake to do that you can trust them to do the rest."

## EMMELUTH AT MAEMAE.

Emmeluth on Thursday night in his speech at Maemae, uttered the following: "Fellow Citizens: This is the first time I have stood here as your equal. With '87 the white man gained rights which were not granted to him before, while in '93 the white man took away your rights. Since '93, we, your friends of whom I am one saw there was nothing left but annexation or a Japanese empire, because the greed of the white planters had brought them, the Japs, to this country. So, since that time, we, standing on a different level from you, not blinded by the love of your All or other things, have worked for annexation.

"The planters and their agents have pretended to work for it, desiring a pretentious and never dreaming that we should come in as a full fledged Territory. They enriched themselves with legislation at your expense. Of the

## Independent Candidate in Two Speeches Urges Revenge by the Natives.

white man and the native with equal abilities, the haole would get this big salary, and the native that small salary, even in Government offices where each were doing the same work. If you wish to send anything to Wai'alua you will have to pay \$5 a ton to send it on the train, while the haole plantation pays \$2 15 a ton. Is this right? I tell you if you use your ballot right, these robbers, these haoles, will no longer be such. There will be no rich and no poor. All will be equal. There are three parties today, the Republicans, whom I might liken to a huge octopus (here the translator was at a loss for the right word until someone suggested a squid) grown fat off of you who would not have put a single native on their ticket if they could have helped it. But they put natives on to catch votes, merely. Then there are the Democrats, who claim to be the poor man's party, and they always will be.

"The third, the Home Rule party, is for equality. I was called into a consultation of your party today to decide on those who are not solid Independents, whether they should be kept on our ticket, and I am glad to say that the majority voted to throw them out. He who is not for us is against us. If they cannot stand on our platform they should get off. We cannot support Republicans and Democrats as well as the Independents. Cast your whole strength, give your ballot, which is to give you your rights, which is to make you poor no longer, to the Independent party.

"Do not lend your support to the Republicans, Democrats and other rats who are not running on the Independent platform. There is a report about town that the Republicans see there is no other way to win, so are sending ribbons and gin and whisky all over, and you are to be made drunk on the day before election and kept drunk until you cannot cast your ballot. Throw this gin from you as you would a devil. Stay sober and cast your ballot for the right. In that ballot is your hope."

## DEMOCRATS AT PALAMA.

Just at the terminus of the car line at Palama the Democrats held a meeting and a small crowd was present to listen to the Bryanites. Abraham Fernandez was the first speaker. He warned his small audience to defy the Republicans as they had left by the rank and file of the Independent party, and feel safe in saying that it would be rejected in any representative convention that might be assembled.

The issue that you have thus raised against the Democratic party can only be settled at the polls on the 6th of November next, and I cannot believe that the Hawaiian people will commit political suicide by cutting themselves off from the good will and protection of that great party.

It is true that I am an ardent supporter of Prince David for delegate to Congress. Perhaps this is also a matter of offense to you. If so, the polls must decide the question, for I prefer to go down to defeat with Prince David than to victory with Mr. Wilcox. E. C. MACFARLANE.

## THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm it.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanolund, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Hospitals on Punchbowl.

It was stated at the Naval station yesterday that it was not likely that the United States Marine Hospital would be built at Pearl Harbor as has been reported. The United States Government has reserved a tract on the slopes of Punchbowl for this purpose, and when the hospital is built that will in all likelihood be its site. It is hardly possible that the United States commercial marine hospital may be built on the same site.

An Imperial decree has been issued, appointing Yu Hsien from the governorship of Shan-shi province and appointing Hsien as his successor. Hsien is the official in whose name thirty-three missionaries were murdered, according to dispatches received about a month ago.)

## TEN PER CENT IS DEMANDED NOW

Government Asks a Big Slice of Wahiawa Company's Earnings.

For permission to construct its dam upon Government land the Wahiawa Fruit and Cannery Company must pay the Territorial Government ten per cent of its net earnings guaranteeing that this rental shall not fall below the sum of \$5,000 per annum. This was decided yesterday at the meeting of the Governor's Council.

The matter has been before the council for some time, and has been extensively discussed in the press. Whether the Wahiawa Company will agree to the wishes of the Government remains to be seen. The company was willing to pay a five per cent rental, but thought that ten per cent was too high a price to pay. Besides demanding this the Government places a clause in the agreement requiring that after twenty years the property be re-appraised to see whether at that time the rental shall be increased or lowered.

Commissioner of Lands Brown presented an application from Theodore F. Lansing asking for a right of way across lands at Wahiawa for a pipe line from the Wahiawa stream. Mr. Lansing owns a right to a portion of the water and desires to lay pipes across the Government land to reach his own property. The matter was laid on the table.

Plans were submitted by Mr. Brown also for the sale of land at Hilo at public auction at an upset price of \$500. The land is desired by Mr. Vredenburg of Hilo.

It was decided that henceforth the council shall meet but twice each week, on Monday and Thursday mornings.

## CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so grateful that I wrote to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory."

A Copenhagen correspondent, referring to the mooted purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, says: "The renewed negotiations will result, I believe, in the purchase. The opposition party in the Danish Parliament favors the transaction, but urges the Government to obtain a larger price than the United States previously offered. It is understood that America wishes to use St. Croix as a naval coaling station."

The Gaelic was delayed by strong head winds.

## STRIKE CAUSES MORE BLOODSHED

Miners and Police Meet With Fatal Results to an Officer.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 19.—A special policeman was instantly killed, another wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and ten non-union men were more or less seriously wounded, at the Onondia colliery of Cox Brothers in a clash between the officers and 500 strikers this morning. The victims are:

Killed—Ralph Mills, aged 30 years, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Onondia. He was shot through the back.

Wounded—George Kellner, aged 38, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer. He received shot wounds in the head, but will recover. Joseph Lukow, aged 38, of Shepperton, striker, shot in the groin, and probably will die.

Ten non-union men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are John Van Blarigh and James Tish of Shepperton. The former sustained scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 19.—About 600 strikers, composed of men from McAdoo and other South Side towns and this city, gathered at McAdoo before dawn this morning, marched to the Beaver Meadow colliery of Cox Bros. & Co., which had been kept in steady operation since the inauguration of the strike, then came around to Cuyler's strippings, east of the city, and from the strippings marched right into the heart of Hazleton. This was the first time since the strike began that the town was invaded by marchers. The procession dispersed in this city. Several women were in the crowd.

It was feared when the marchers reached Cuyler's strippings that there would be trouble, but no violence was attempted. Many of the strikers were loud in their denunciation of the policemen stationed near the place, but no disturbance occurred.

The strikers reached Beaver Meadow, which is east of McAdoo, at 8 o'clock and had the colliery kept in operation they would have attempted to close it down. Owing, however, to the trouble yesterday at Onondia, which is also operated by Cox Bros. & Co., work at Beaver Meadow and the other collieries of the firm, with the exception of Drifton, was ordered suspended until the strike is over. When the strikers reached the town and found the mine closed they gave three cheers and then decided to move over to Hazleton, four miles distant. On the way a number of shots were fired into the air by marchers.

Everything is quiet this morning at Onondia, where the strikers and special officers clashed yesterday. The colliery is closely guarded but no further outbreak is feared. It was reported this morning that the Onondia store, where the special officers were barricaded during the night, had been burned, but there is no truth in the report.

George Kellner, the special officer, and Joseph Lipko, the striker, who were wounded in yesterday's affray, will recover.

The Gaelic was delayed by strong head winds.

## SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the . . . .

**Jas. A. Banister Shoes.**

These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the JAS. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes

**MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY**

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The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

**PARLOR FURNITURE**

IN MANY DIFFERENT FINISHES

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To keep the latest books that are constantly being published—keeps them out of the reach of the children.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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Where can one find more comfort than resting easy on one of our Box Couches, by being propped up with cushions and reading the latest periodicals?

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TO ORDER, ANY SIZE.

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**Shipping and Family Butchers.**

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1900.

## NOT UNGRATEFUL.

The Argonaut of October 6, remarks "The latest news from Hawaii is that the Republicans fear that they will not poll a heavy vote among the Hawaiians." On the same day there is published a telegram from Porto Rico, saying that "the federal party has just a resolution affirming itself with the Democratic party in the United States."

In both these island possessions of ours the trouble seems to be that the natives demand a more liberal form of government. There is an old saying that "Republicans are always ungrateful." We Republicans have given these islands and given them freedom. Now they want more.

La Rochefoucauld has denied gratitude as "an expectation of favors to come." These island republics of ours define gratitude thus: "Accept from the Republicans what you can get and then vote for the Democrats." If we make States out of them they will probably do as our Rocky Mountain States did—accept Statehood at the hands of the Republican party and then vote the Democratic ticket.

Without being able to forecast the results of the election we should say that the Republican party will poll a considerably larger native vote in these islands than the Democratic. Judging from the Democratic political meetings the principles represented by the party of Tillman, Morgan and the late A. S. Willis have not taken any strong hold upon the native electors. The real fight is between the Republican and the Independent parties with the Democrats at work, whether intentionally or not we don't presume to say, to reduce the voting strength of the Republicans.

It is a most creditable circumstance that the strongest and best men in the Hawaiian race are working tooth and nail for the party that gave them the suffrage. Their leader is Samuel Parker, the last Royal premier of these islands. The men about him native to the soil, are, on the whole, the most creditable examples of the native manhood and intelligence. No strong Hawaiian is on the Democratic side; the leader, Prince David, is a mere dude, who could not recognize a Democratic principle if he met it on the road, the lieutenants of this vacuous youth are John Wise who has spent most of his time in abusing the missionaries who paid for his education and whose ignorance of the meaning of the 16 to 1 issue which his vote caused to be inserted in the Democratic national platform, has made intelligent Hawaiians ashamed of him; and John E. Bush, a man on whose reputation at home and abroad a lump of coal would leave a white mark. All the Hawaiian blatherskites are on the Democratic and Independent side but these by no means represent the native race, which, in its moral and intelligent membership is doing its best to make Hawaii Republican.

## J. EMMELUTH, DEMAGOGUE.

The speech made by John Emmeluth at Maema Church, Nuuanu valley, was that of the veriest blatherskite. Emmeluth, though himself a member of the revolutionary committee that de-throned the Queen, now tells the natives that the white man, in 1893, "took away their rights." If the white man did so, then Emmeluth is particeps criminis, not only in the first instance but in carrying a gun for years afterward to protect his share of the "plunder." It was very plain in his Maema speech that he wanted the natives to believe that he stood out in 1893 against extreme measures. The truth is that he was foremost in demanding them. To the proclamation of January 17, 1893, removing the Queen and her Ministers John Emmeluth's name stands attached. He also signed the proclamation (the first man in the list) calling upon the people to supply the Government with arms. At the haole meeting at the Rifles' Armory, on the night preceding the revolution Emmeluth made a revolutionary speech of which the following report appeared in this journal the next morning.

J. Emmeluth wished to say a few words on a matter that he had heard the Queen's speech at the Palace and noted the expression of her face. It was fiendish. When the petitioners filed out he reflected on the fact that thirty men could paralyze the business of the community that did it but the schemers behind them, and perhaps a woman, too. It was not the Hawaiians that wanted the new Constitution, not those that worked. This was the third time that he had shut his door. Let his men go and come up to this building. This would be the last time. If we let this time go we would deserve all we got. An opportunity came once in every lifetime. It had come to us and if we finished as we should a revolution of last Saturday would never occur in this country again. (Applause.) We must stand shoulder to shoulder. There was but one course to pursue and we would all see it. The Queen's manifesto of this morning was bosh. I won't do any more, but give me a chance and I'll do it again. If the Queen had succeeded last Saturday myself and you would have been robbed of the privileges without which no white man can live in this country. Fear not, be not afraid. As was written in my Bible by my father, twenty-five years ago, Gentlemen, I have done. As far as the Hawaiians are concerned I have an aloha for them, and we wish to have laws enabling us to live peacefully together.

That was the Emmeluth of 1893, now we have an Emmeluth, who for the sake of votes, tries to conceal the record of those days and delude the natives into the belief that he was opposed to the revolution of 1893 which took away their rights. The Advertiser and the Kuokoa together will say that the natives are amply and frequently reminded of the truth.

Nor does Emmeluth confine his demagogues to politics. He abuses the planters and says that they enriched themselves at native expense. Yet for two years past Emmeluth has been struggling, tooth and nail, to become a planter himself. And how can he talk

as he does of greed and robbery when, as one of the choice spirits of the plumbing trust he holds up native and haole alike?

There have been many blatherskites in Hawaiian politics. Including Celso Cesar Moreno and John Emmeluth is the most arrogant blatherer of the lot.

## WILCOX'S CROOKED POLITICS.

Wilcox is having as hard a time as Emmeluth to explain his record in 1893. The Advertiser has already printed his first speech and now adds a sequel to it.

After making the address in which he played himself to stand up like a man in the work of annexation he applied for the billet of Hawaiian Consul General at San Francisco. The reason he gave for wanting that post is that his former Italian wife would probably come back to him if he got a high official place with an assured income. Though not so high as a seat in Congress nor so well-paid the Consulate was dignified and remunerative. Wilcox wanted it badly and as an earnest of his attachment to the haole cause he signed the roll of the Annexation Club. For this act—the signature—he was called to account the other day by G. F. Alfonso at Hilo and had nothing to say in reply except that he was not there to be questioned.

Wilcox like Emmeluth now declares at every turn in the road that "the haoles" tried to steal the rights and property of the natives in 1893. If that is so Wilcox was as deep in the mud as the haoles were in the mire. He was ready to have the natives disfranchised, even, and was numbered with those who supported Emmeluth's policy (as voiced in the paper of which the plumber statesman was a director) to deport the Queen. Wilcox remained a radical annexationist up to the time when Wilder succeeded Pratt as Consul General, and then he came out for a republic. Later he was a restorationist.

These incidents and all others in Wilcox's public career (they call him a Joseph because of his coat of many colors) should reveal him to intelligent natives as a mere self-seeker, who stands ready to betray them at any time to serve himself. He even betrayed Moreno who got him his chance to go to Italy at public expense and be taught in the military schools. He betrayed the Queen not only in 1893 but when he went to Washington to cloud her supposed land titles with a ridiculous claim of his own. Long before this he had betrayed the King in connection with a revolutionary movement. Should he go to Congress he would have an eye out like Judas for the thirty pieces of silver that are presumed to be in circulation yet. The native Hawaiians cannot trust such a man. His principles are like a rope of sand or a capricious wind. He keeps faith with no one, least of all his own people.

## STEADFAST SAM PARKER.

The natives should remember that Sam Parker left their ranks for those of the tyrannical P. G. in their hour of need.

Samuel Parker was a consistent restorationist so long as there was any chance for the monarchy. He waited until about the beginning of the year 1898 before he gave up hope, and then, feeling that it was a choice between the Republic and limited suffrage and annexation and general suffrage he came out for the latter. He was in San Francisco at the time and called at the editorial rooms of the Chronicle to state his reasons for a change of view and gave a type-written statement of them as a guarantee of good faith. This statement was published in the Chronicle and it made a sensation on its arrival here, where Parker's steadfast hope of a return of the old order had become more or less proverbial and had long outlasted the "P. G." Events that followed paid their tribute to Col. Parker's keen discernment. Annexation had to come and when it came it brought the fulfillment of Parker's prophecy of wider political privileges for the native race. No native ever accused him of having deserted Hawaii in its hour of need. All natives knew better. They know that he stayed on the old ground until it began to yield under his feet and then he led them to a higher and a safer place.

It is rather absurd for a Democratic paper like the Independent to urge the Hawaiians to support its ticket and tell them at the same time that they are treated in the States as badly as negroes. Who treats them badly there? Are they not the Southern Democrats and their Northern allies? Who but the Tillman Democrats of the South have drawn the color line and threatened, as Tillman did in his magazine article to apply it to the natives of Hawaii? Who but Democrats have passed laws providing separate churches and schools and street cars for men of color? What party stood for the slavery of men not white? In Republican States Hawaiians go and come without insult providing they behave themselves and meet no radical Democrats in Democratic States they are classed as negroes and treated as such by everybody but Republicans. Notwithstanding all this the senior Democratic organ of Hawaii tells them, by implication, that they should vote the Democratic ticket because of the American Democratic color line.

On the evening of March 21, 1893, Robert W. Wilcox spoke at a haole meeting in the Drill Shed and this is what he said as summarized by the Advertiser the next morning.

Gentlemen—I wish to apologize for any imperfection in expression as I am not in the habit of speaking in English. As the only Hawaiian present I will say that when I begin an undertaking I stick to it like a man. The reason for Hawaii's sole independence is that we have not accepted the United States will make liberty and independence for us perhaps the salvation of the race. At the same meeting John Emmeluth declared that they (the white men) would all stand by what had been done even if they had to take up their guns again. Now Wilcox and Emmeluth are telling the natives that the annexationists of 1893 "robbed them of their rights."

Sixteen to One begins to look a little better for McKinley to one Bryan.

Until the plumbing trust is pulverized by the building and sanitation will be a cesspool.

Freedom of local trade is an asset for all—Republicans, Democrats and Independents alike.

Uncle Sam tolerates no lead pipe clutches on the right to do business. The plumbing trust must go!

Considering the kind of a time they are on the Shriners are doubtless pleased to note that this is not a dry town.

There are no hot sands for the Shriners to walk on. Along in late October this is pretty apt to be a country for web footed Shriners only.

"Don't speak of the past," pleads Emmeluth. We should say not. Every time the Independents get a glimpse of Emmeluth's political past it makes them squirm.

Pettigrew, Wilcox's only friend in Congress, is likely to be buried so deep by his honest constituents that his political resurrection, if it ever happens, will be on the other side of the globe.

The Board of Health should promptly suspend the plumbing regulations or extend their time limit. Such a course would enable the householders to ignore the plumbing bandits without risk from the law.

A contemporary suggests that the Advertiser would find Attorney Straus' opinion about the Flag and Constitution "mighty interesting reading." No doubt! Might we inquire if it should be taken before or after the dissenting opinion of Daniel Webster?

Ex-President Harrison has come out squarely for McKinley on the prosperity issue and thus disappointed the Bryanites, who expected him to sulk in his tent. Mr. Cleveland remains silent, however, and for the first time in his public career, perhaps, declines to take sides on an issue of principle.

We trust the visiting Shriners will enjoy their stay on Oahu and will get some good weather before their time-limit expires. There will be no lack of hospitality in any meteorological event but it would be a pity to have the strangers from the deserts of the Mainland to fall of a chance to see the Hawaiian oasis at its best.

A court of Turin, Italy, once adjudged Wilcox to be a knave. A court of Hawaii once sentenced him to death. With a record like that he would be shunned by every self-respecting Congressman and Hawaii, if it forced him into the company of men of honor, would perhaps be punished by being left off the appropriation list.

## SHRINERS' BADGES.

At the reception given to the visiting Shriners yesterday afternoon among the badges worn by the visitors was one consisting of a yellow express tag. It was tied with string and each of the visitors is said to wear one somewhere about his person. During the reception most of the local Masons were decorated by their San Francisco brethren with like badges.

Upon the obverse is the following inscription in bold red and black letters.

I AM OUT  
ON A HELLULA OF A-TIME  
LOST THE ROPE! MY LAMPS ARE OUT!  
SEND ME ABOARD  
S. S. ZEALANDIA.

Berth . . . . . Deck . . . . .  
The reverse bears the following touching ditty.

TO IBRAHIM.  
(The Camel.)  
1st Verse.  
We've left poor Ibrahim home to  
stump  
His weary way the Desert o'er,  
We'll miss his face and favorite  
hump  
Ere reaching Honolulu's shore.  
2d Verse.  
For he's the Jewel of our crown,  
More prized than is the Kohl-  
noor,  
With pol and dates we'll load him  
down  
When we return from Hilo's  
shore.  
3d Verse.  
Then fill each beaker to the brim,  
With Jewel Whiskies old and  
rare  
We'll hit the 'Ike' to Ibrahim!  
Oh, you bet—we'll all be  
there.  
CHORUS—Nobody knows how dry  
I am!

## GOOD AMERICAN BUTTER.

The Reason Why so Much of it Stays at Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Americans will have good butter consequently, there is a better market for first-class dairy products in any other country in the world, said Secretary Wilson, when he was shown the criticism of Prof. Drummond, the Scotch agriculturist. At the same time the Department of Agriculture has made a special study of the best way to make shipments of dairy produce as well as other information regarding the requirements of the foreign market that would benefit the American dairyman. We have sent butter to France, Germany and last year shipments were successfully made to many parts of the China seas. This shows that we have not been entirely asleep. However, the American has learned what first-class dairy products are and he is willing to pay a better price for them than can be obtained in Europe. There is no more good butter made in this country than is needed here.

## GRILLED BY HUMPHREYS

Kamalo Promoters Hit Hard.

## ARE ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Circuit Court Judge Scores Hustace, Egan and Foster From the Bench.

Three well known men of the city, Frank Hustace, J. J. Egan and Frank Foster, promoters of the Kamalo Sugar Company, were grilled by Judge Humphreys yesterday when he announced the decision in the Kamalo case. In the course of an oral ruling in the case from the bench, Judge Humphreys charged the three with fraudulent conspiracy, perjury and tampering with the books of the company, crimes that may bring all three before the next Grand Jury.

The suit was brought by Rex Hitchcock and others of the stockholders in the company against the three promoters to compel them to return the sum of \$35,000 which they as promoters had taken from the first assessment paid in by the stockholders and appropriated to themselves as promoters fees.

"I shall hand down a written opinion within the next few days," Judge Humphreys said from the bench, "in which I shall hold that the three defendants are liable as trustees for the sum of \$35,000 with interest at six per cent from the time they first received it until the present day. I believe from the evidence given by the defendants themselves that they have been guilty of fraudulent conspiracy, and this conspiracy could have scarcely been more plainly shown if they had pleaded guilty. J. J. Egan, I am convinced was guilty of perjury in his testimony on the witness stand. I believe that Frank Hustace, as treasurer of the company, doctored the company's books.

"On the disposition of the \$120,000 worth of stock converted by these defendants to their own use I desire to hear further argument. I am not certain whether the defendants can be held for the 7000 shares of stock. This stock at a par value of \$20 a share had been appropriated by the defendants from the stockholders. Of this about \$20,000 had been paid to Dan McCortison and Hugh McCortison for land. As this stock had been disposed of it could not be turned in as treasury stock.

"I do not think that the plaintiffs in this suit should bear all the expense of it while the other stockholders, who also receive benefit from it should get the profit without standing some of the expense. I will order the plaintiffs who have incurred expense shall be reimbursed proportionately.

"In order that I may have further information on the matter of the \$120,000 worth of stock I will set the time for arguments at 10 o'clock next Thursday morning."

The Kamalo Sugar Company was organized a year ago by Hustace, Foster and Egan, and land was bought on the Island of Molokai. The first assessment was paid in by the subscribers for the stock but after that came a stringency in the money market and the company got into financial difficulties. Hitchcock and others of the stockholder then brought suit against the promoters asking for an accounting and charging that fraud had been used. They charged that \$35,000 of the funds of the company had been converted by the promoters to their own use out of the first assessment paid and that they had also taken \$120,000 of the stock. It was even charged that the promoters did not purchase the land until over \$100,000 worth of stock had been subscribed.

The attorneys in the case were W. A. Henshall and Paul Neumann for the plaintiffs and Robertson and Wilder for the defendants.

## ESTATE OF A MORMON.

Sam E. Woolley was yesterday appointed administrator with the will annexed of Makano (w) by Judge Humphreys. Makano was one of the Hawaiian women who became converted to Mormonism and moved from the Islands a few years ago to Skull Valley, Tooele County, Utah, not far from Salt Lake City. She died there on Dec. 9th, 1899, and her daughter Hannah Kaepa Lowe came back to Hawaii to adjust the estate. It consists of land in Honolulu and at North Kona, Hawaii, valued at \$12,400. Besides Mrs. Lowe there are two children who live at the leper settlement at Molokai. Bruce Cartwright was named in Makano's will as executor but he declined to act. The administrator was ordered to file inventory within ten days.

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR MURDERER.

Chief Justice Frear yesterday ordered a writ of error to issue to the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit Court in the case of the Japanese murderer Fujihara Osamu, directing the clerk of said court to send up all the records and exhibits presented at the trial of the defendant in Honolulu last July.

C. C. Hitting made the application. As the Supreme Court will not sit until December next in all likelihood a further step to the time of sentence will be granted by Governor Dole.

## COURT NOTES.

The accounts of Mrs. Irene H. Brown as guardian of F. H. J. Brown and George I. Brown were approved yesterday by Judge Humphreys.

J. A. Mackay motion for the allowance of a \$400 for services rendered the estate of Isaac Robinson, a minor, was granted by Judge Humphreys.

## "A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Hood's Sarsaparilla

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Anna Blackstadt, of Waimea, Kauai, is reported to have broken an arm as a result of a fall.

Mrs. J. R. Myers, of Hamoa, sister of Edward Dekum, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Clarence Cooke.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at the Fishmarket Saturday afternoon. Among the speakers was Bibikane.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Honolulu, have a very fine line of heavy soled shoes in black and tan, at \$4.50 per pair.

According to news from Germany, Mrs. H. Focke, who has been under treatment for some time in Europe, is much better.

Robert Waialeale, the deputy sheriff of Kauai, who was arrested for embezzlement, has been held to answer at the next meeting of the Circuit Court at Lihue, Kauai.

The new building of the Baldwin Hall of Maunaloa Seminary in Pala, Maui, is now completed. School will be opened on November 5, at which time the new term also begins.

Phil Metscham and wife, of Portland, Oregon, are among the visitors of the Shriners party. Mr. Metscham was formerly State Treasurer of Oregon, and is well known in Portland.

The Democrats have hoisted an electrical symbol on Fort street above Hotel street. The symbol illustrates in yellow electric globes the two tabu sticks crossed over the kahili.

Owing to the narrow space between the street car switch and the curb on Beretania street near Fort, there was a collision last evening between an outward-bound car and a hack. Little damage was done.

A blast in the Young building excavation last Saturday was so forcible that two boards on the King street fence were blown off into the street. Had anyone been passing at that moment the results might have been serious.

J. W. Bibikane, who was refused a place on the Independent representative ticket, has filed with Secretary Cooper a petition to be allowed to run on his own hook. Bibikane is bitter against Wilcox, who, he says, deceived him.

Mr. Willard E. Brown and Mr. Frank Haisland have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of stock and bond brokers. They also will negotiate loans and transact such business as may be entrusted to them.

Mrs. T. F. Osborn, Miss Fannie Osborn, T. F. Osborn Jr., Miss Florence Osborn and N. Osborn, arrived by the Helene yesterday, and will make their home in this city. Mr. T. F. Osborn is a contractor who came down from San Francisco some months ago, and is erecting some of the large new buildings which are in progress of completion in the city.

A number of the "Best People on Earth" are among the visiting Shriners. They are Elks and jolly good fellows too. At the Hawaiian Hotel the local herd fraternized with them and talked about the coming lodge. The visitors will work up the movement when they return to San Francisco, and endeavor to have the lodge started at an early date.

The Philadelphia papers are advertising the coming pilgrimage of the Shriners from all parts of the United States to Hawaii in February next. They advertise a rate of \$225 for the round trip from Philadelphia, including berths aboard the special steamers, and thirty days' expenses. The Shriners will make the pilgrimage at that time. The question which Honolulu will have to decide before their arrival is what to do with them in the way of accommodations. Residents will have to come to the rescue of the local Shriners and Masons and throw open their doors to take them in.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental &amp; Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	GALIC	OCT. 19
PEKING	NOV. 2	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
GALIC	NOV. 10	CHINA	NOV. 1
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 18	DORIC	NOV. 11
CHINA	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
DORIC	DEC. 7	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 28
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	COPTIC	DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28
COPTIC	DEC. 29	PEKING	DEC. 15
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 6	GALIC	JAN. 12
		HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 18
		CHINA	JAN. 25
		DORIC	JAN. 28
		RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 5

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihai, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahluku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company, and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of:  
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually;  
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.



# HOT RALLY AT KALIHI

Republicans Hear Good  
Speeches.

BIG CROWD ATTENDED

Leading McKinley Men With Sam  
Parker Talk on the Election  
Issues.

THE Republicans of Kalihi and vicinity gathered in great force on the lawn of the residence of W. R. Sims last night. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with lanterns and torches. Soon after 7 o'clock a torchlight procession started from the Tramway stables led by a marching club of 100 volunteers in uniform and by a constantly increasing crowd and ending with busses brilliantly lighted and carrying cheering crowds of voters. Arriving at the meeting place cheering for the Republican party it found a large number of persons waiting to hear the speakers.

The club is officered by B. P. Zablan, Peter Nualui and S. K. Aki. On the veranda were seated a large number of ladies and the following persons: Col. Parker, W. C. Achi, George R. Carter, L. L. McCandless, Junius Kaa, Enoch Johnson, J. C. Lane, T. McCants Stewart, J. L. Holt, W. J. Coelho, Wong Leong, M. Mahelona, H. L. Holstein, Peter Kealakahonua, R. C. A. Peterson, K. Kalana, and others.

## OPENING OF MEETING.

The meeting was opened with a stirring address from W. R. Sims, who, at its end, introduced Junius Kaa as the chairman of the evening. Mr. Kaa was received with great applause, and, after some remarks complimenting Kalihi Republicans on the fine demonstration it made, he introduced W. C. Achi, whose speech was constantly interrupted with applause. At his first mention of Col. Parker as "the cow-boy of Hawaii," the applause was followed by a great outburst of cheering, which continued several moments.

George R. Carter was next introduced, and the applause with which he was received showed his great popularity. He compared the meeting to political meetings of the past, and captured his audience by saying that it was a surprise to him, although he knew that the Kalihi people do things on a grand scale. He then took up the Republican platform and discussed it at length. His discussion of the labor plank was received by the meeting with continued demonstrations of applause; and his presentation of Col. Parker's claims for their suffrage, and his statement of the capabilities of the Republican candidates were clear and convincing. Geo. Markham, as Mr. Carter was closing his speech, asked a question with reference to a municipal form of government, which Mr. Carter answered so quickly and effectively that the meeting cheered him again and again. He asked Mr. Markham if he had any other questions, and the reply came faintly, "No more questions, Mr. Carter." The speaker said, "Well, there are several I would like to ask you?" and took his seat amidst great laughter and applause.

## SAM PARKER SPEAKS.

Col. Parker, who because of his engagements at Republican headquarters, arrived somewhat late, was received with great cheering. He stood for several moments facing the yelling crowd, while the band played "Marching Through Georgia." In the course of his speech, he read a letter of congratulation from President McKinley. The Colonel predicted the triumph of the Republican party in the States, and pledged himself, if elected, to do all in his power through President McKinley and the party to promote the best interests of the Territory. He took up McClanahan's claim, in his Orpheum speech, that he and the President are not on friendly terms, and, amidst constant laughter and applause, he showed that the lawyer did not know what he was talking about. He ended his speech with an appeal for united effort, untiring work and a straight vote.

L. L. McCandless followed with a rattling speech. He pitched into the opposition parties without gloves. He took up the tickets and showed that annexationists and P. G.'s were in evidence everywhere on the opposition tickets. He characterized Emmeluth as the most rabid of those who sought to overthrow the Queen. He showed the benefits, which, Kalihi received from the last legislature largely through his instrumentality. He made an extended presentation of the many benefits that would result from the election of Col. Parker, and closed amidst great applause.

John C. Lane was the next speaker, and his reception and the enthusiastic manner in which his speech was received showed that the Republicans added great strength to the ticket by placing him on it.

T. McCants Stewart was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows.

## T. McCANTS STEWART

On the eve of a great battle, an English naval commander said to his men, "England expects every man to do his duty." Our leader, Col. Parker says tonight, "The Republican party expects every precinct to do its duty," and our precinct will respond with a big Republican vote. Some people say that we here in Hawaii have no interest in national politics. I say that it is a mistake. The National Government is like the trunk of a great tree, and the States and Territories are the branches. If anything goes wrong with the trunk, the branches will suffer and die. If Bryan with his free silver policy should get the majority, we shall suffer out here in the Pacific just as our brethren will suffer

in New York and Boston. You may ask why do I say so. Because if we examine the history of the United States we will find that whenever we have had our hottest times, the Democrats with their harmful legislation have been the cause. In 1837, under the Democrat, Van Buren, the wall of distress was heard throughout the land, and the demand for relief from poverty and suffering thundered at the door of every Legislature in the country. There was no money for business, and men were idle everywhere.

## UNDER GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was also under the Cleveland administration. Those of us from the States know that in certain places soup houses and coal shops were run by charity to keep the workmen from freezing and starving. Why do not our Democratic orators show us such a record under Republicanism? They can not. They would rush us blindly into a condition of things when, our workshops would close up, our mills shut down, our building operations stop, and general distress step in where prosperity is just beginning to start up. The Democrats can not truthfully deny that people lost by failures one hundred and twenty-five million dollars more under Cleveland than under McKinley, and that under McKinley the workmen of the nation made over five hundred million dollars more in wages than under Cleveland. This matter of business prosperity is an important one to us. We have our homes to buy or to pay for, we have our children to educate, we have to be on our guard lest we pursue a policy that will manufacture beggars instead of sugar. A prominent Japanese gentleman told me today that he is a Democrat because the Democratic party believes in free trade. This should show you what kind of party it is in this particular. The Republican party gave a bounty to domestic sugar producers to encourage its production, while the Democrats believe in free trade, opening the doors wide and throwing no protection around home industries.

## TRY TO THROW DUST.

The Democrats tell us that we should oppose the Republicans because they are opposing the Philippines. What they say upon this point is simply an attempt to throw dust in our eyes. The Republican administration declared war against Spain with Bryan's approval, for he became colonel of a regiment, it adopted the Paris treaty of peace, and entered the Philippines with Bryan's approval. No Democrat will deny this. All thoughtful Americans regret the bloodshed in those islands, and earnestly hoped to see it stopped. But Bryan helped McKinley to take possession of those islands, and, certainly, he did not mean for the United States to pay twenty millions of dollars and get out at the first clash of arms. No; for in his speech of acceptance Bryan himself proposed the three following plans.

1. To give the Filipinos a stable government.
  2. To grant them their independence.
  3. To protect them against other nations.
- And, then, he says the United States is entitled to Manila and that we should get it from the Filipinos. Now, how can we give the islands a stable government without interfering in their affairs; and how could we protect them without supervising their intercourse with other nations? Bryan is inconsistent in his hue and cry against McKinley, when, if he were President and were to attempt to do what he advises, as I have just told you, he would have to fight, bad as it is, or get out, and that without ceremony. But he proposes that the United States get Manila from the Filipinos; and, the way he puts it, our request for the city of Manila would be a demand. Do you think we could get it in any peaceful way? Suppose Bryan had been President when the annexation of Hawaii was up, he would have said: We don't want you; we will give you a stable government and protect you against other nations, but you must give us Honolulu and Hilo. Well, even if you think that that would not have been a bad scheme, have you stopped to think why Bryan does not want the Philippines? The Democrats say because it can never become a Territory or a State. Why?

## NO COLOR DISTINCTION.

Because the islands are not inhabited by white men. The Democrats say this is a white man's country; we would like to annex Canada, where white men dwell, but we don't want to get mixed up with brown men, black men, yellow men and Malays. Remember, they do not stand for liberty and for the equality of all men before the law. They stand for the liberty and equality of white men. Understand me, our Democrats here are mostly grand men; and many Northern Democrats are good men. In the South, too, are men who were Union men before the war, and their sons are Republicans; but they are compelled to leave their Southern home to enjoy to the fullest life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When I denounce

the Democrats, I mean mainly those of the South, and they are the body of the Democratic Party, the North being the tail of course, the tail never wags the dog. The South furnishes two-thirds of the vote necessary to elect the President, and two-thirds of the Congressmen. Their attitude towards dark skin is well known. They have no use for them; and their spirit is cropping out here. Ordinarily I do not notice newspaper scurrility, but the Independent on last Saturday night read so much like a paper from the back woods of Alabama that I was compelled to resist a vicious and indecent attack made upon Mr. Achi and myself, and I sent them this letter.

## LETTER TO INDEPENDENT.

Editor Independent—Your scurrilous paragraph in Saturday night's issue, referring to me as "a nigger," and to W. C. Achi as "a Chinaman," makes me smile to think that a gentleman of Testa's character and culture should furnish the money to print such blackguardism as runs through your article—stuff that could come from the tongue or pen only of a cad or of a man who is not always responsible for what he says, and what he writes.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you personally wrote the paragraph in question, I do not believe that anything of the kind was ever said. You represent your friend as saying, "When a nigger (T. McCants Stewart) and a Chinaman (W. C. Achi) take the stump for Republicans, I say, pass and my time has come to become a Democrat." Either such a man is a myth, or if any man made such a remark, his brain has been softened by too much rum, or he is a born ignoramus. Instead of printing such stuff, Mr. Editor, you should have said to your friend something like this, "Why, man, you are a fool. Where do you come from? Americans of intelligence and character say Negroes. Only low bred Americans say 'niggers'." But using your own words, you must remember that such "niggers" as Fred Douglass, one of the greatest of American orators, and John M. Langston, Henry Highland Garnett, and other "niggers" took the stump in 1866 for John C. Fremont, the first nominee of the Republican party for President, and these "niggers" helped to elect Abraham Lincoln in 1860 as the first Republican President of the United States. Why, my friend, from the campaign of Ulysses S. Grant down to the present campaign for McKinley, "the niggers," like B. K. Bruce and John C. Lynch, have been among the best Republican campaign speakers; and in 1896, that "nigger," T. McCants Stewart, took the stump in New York for McKinley, and spoke with Theodore Roosevelt and other such Republicans.

You should have told your friend, Mr. Editor, that a "nigger," Lynch, presided over the Republican convention which nominated Garfield, that a "nigger," Bruce, presided over the United States Senate, and that a "nigger," John P. Green, was president pro tem and presided over the Senate of the State of Ohio. You should have reminded your friend that before your party, the Democratic party, shot and murdered "nigger" voters and officeholders, and passed laws taking the ballot from them, "niggers" were Governors, Senators, Secretaries and Treasurers of States, and a "nigger," John M. Langston, was candidate before the convention for Vice President of the United States at the first nomination of Harrison. Instead of degrading yourself and your party by printing your friend's blackguardism, you should have told him to go slow; that this is not a safe place in which to call people "niggers"; that Prince Cupid, that manly scion of a noble house, knocked a man down here for calling him a "nigger," and that low-bred men, like your friend, have called our police officers "niggers" so much that it is a wonder some of them have not had their heads knocked off. Men from the slums of the States, like your friend, when they think it is safe to do so call all dark-skinned people "niggers." To such men the brown man, the Malay, black man, the half-white, all are "niggers." You friend represents a class of fellows who, when Disraeli went to the front in English politics, called him "nothing but a Jew," who sneeringly call General Campos, the Spanish leader, a "nigger," because of his African blood, who call Croker, an Irish Paddy, who call Italians, "Da-

gob," who oppress and ostracize the Chinese and the States and who, if they could, would wipe the word "white" out of the law. Such people, like your friend, belong to the Democratic party. I advise you to keep your eye on your friend, Mr. Editor, because, if he stays long enough, and gets a job from Mr. Testa to write on his paper, and if he should get mad and should feel safe, he will be calling the dark-skinned leaders of the Democratic party "biggers," and if he should be lucky enough to marry a dark-skinned lady, his own family would not be safe from his blackguardism.

You will find Mr. Editor that the thoughtful people of this Territory will rebuke the star which you attempt to place upon such a gentleman as W. C. Achi, a man of refinement and ability who has done more for the city and for Hawaiians than a million men like your friend could do. A man who has been a success himself, and who has kept others from going down. Our Hawaiian voters will see from this what Democrats think of dark-skinned men, and they will realize that the Democrats would take away from them their votes and their rights if they could.

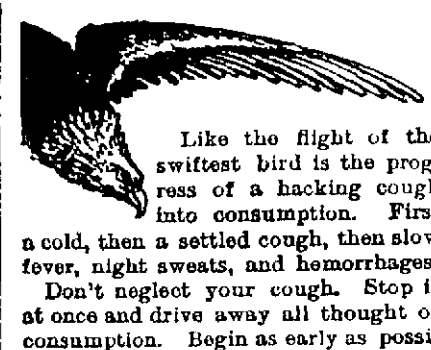
Now, Mr. Editor, you had an object in view in publishing the paragraph in question. If the sentiments expressed by it are your own, then great advantage could not be shown. The act of a man who raises his arm to strike, but has not courage to give the blow. If your object was to print something to injure me, you have failed, and if your point was to say something nasty to make me indignant, you have failed. What have you accomplished? You have simply degraded your employer's paper in a futile effort to "get even" with public men whom you dislike.

T. McCANTS STEWART

October 21, 1900

## DEMOCRATIC MISRULE.

When Hawaiians remember the record of this party—how in times past it made it a penitentiary offense to teach dark-skinned children to read, how at the present time, wherever it can, it prevents dark-skinned people from voting and holding office and oppresses them in many ways why, since McKinley became President this incident occurred near the city of Charleston, in South Carolina, Tillman's State. A colored citizen named Baker, a school teacher of intelligence and high character, was appointed postmaster of his town. The Democrats ordered him not to accept at the peril of his life; but, brave man, he accepted. At night time they came in a mob, they broke in his door to find him in his hand with his weeping wife and infant child and two other children of tender years at his side. The cowards became frightened. They crept to the back of the house and set fire to it. As the flames roared around him, Baker took his infant in his arms and knelt in prayer with his little family around him. While in this attitude his infant child was shot dead out of his arms, and the father was also shot dead in the midst of his wailing family. What was his offense? He dared to accept an office from the Republican President of the United States. I fail to see how any dark-skinned person can join the Democratic party while these conditions prevail. I said to a prominent Japanese citizen today, who told me with some pride that he is a Democrat, "Why, my dear sir, if you were to go into the States, you could not enter your party anywhere in the South, because its rule regulating admission to the precinct club is to the effect that any 'white' citizen may become a member. If you want to join a national party, which knows neither race, color, nor condition; a party which welcomes white, brown and black, rich and poor alike; a party which makes men happy and prosperous, join the Republican party. You will waste your time and endanger your rights by following the Independent party, for it has no friendly hand to greet it in the United States. It will be left severely alone by both the Democrats and Republicans of the States, and Wilcox will wander like a ghost through the halls of Congress. Then if you elect an Independent Legislature, what can it do? The Governor can keep his appointees in office, recognizing them as soon as the Legislature adjourns, and paying them on the present basis; he can veto your legislation, and if they override his veto, Congress can repeal the objectionable statute. And if things get too hot, Congress can limit the suffrage as under the monarchy or it can take it away altogether, as it has done in the District of Columbia. The path pointed out by the Independent party will lead the Hawaiian people to ruin. Let us beware. Let us do our duty by



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

ourselves and our children by supporting the grand old party of Abraham Lincoln. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. J. L. Kaulukou, Kealakalhonua, W. J. Coelho and Enoch Johnson. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the National and Territorial ticket.

# BRITISH AGAIN ARE AMBUSHED

Nineteen of the Queen's Troops  
Killed, Wounded or  
Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paget's Rifle Brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Captain Stewart, with forty men of the Rifle Brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed. Captain Paget, Lieutenant Steubbs and five engineers were wounded, and Lieutenant Sewall and ten of the Rifle Brigade were made prisoners. The Boers' mounted men and Colonials, after three days' fighting, have driven De Wet north of the Vaal, near Ventersburg. De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war October 10. The Boers were thus buoyed up with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor. I trust they now realize how futile are their expectations."

## Lipton has all the Pork

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton was questioned today in regard to the pork corner and said:

"It is a fact that I control today practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day, in order to save a few threatened failures."

The new birth ship Wisconsin is at Santa Barbara, ready for her special trip.

# METZ WAS NOT BROKE

Had Lots of Money In  
'Frisco.

HIS ACTIONS ON TRIP

Hicks who was on Martha Davis  
Tells of Antics of Deputy  
Marshal.

HILLO, Hawaii, Oct. 20. H. J. Metz, the erstwhile United States Deputy Marshal, who probably met him here, says the Deputy J. D. Hicks, who made the round trip on the Martha Davis, met Metz frequently on the voyage up and listened attentively to his paper stories. In fact, he met him yesterday. Metz said:

"Metz came aboard the vessel a day or two before we sailed and gave it out that he would go up on her and make the round trip. He got aboard again some time during the night before we left and I saw him in the forward part of the ship the next day. In a conversation he remarked that he was going to San Francisco for the purpose of searching the Matson line vessels. Afterwards he remarked that his business might take him on to Washington, but as he came aboard with a pommel slicker, I was inclined to doubt his statement. I did not think he would need his slicker in the East unless he was going to the Capitol as Andy Jackson did when he was inaugurated President of the United States."

"On the way up Metz was worse broke than the ten commandments, he raffled off a Government rifle and cartridges one day and later raffled a finger ring. He intimated that he had secured possession of the opium captured by Lieut. Horne and that things would be easy for the man who lost the opium. I was satisfied that Metz was in error in this opinion. The friendliness shown by Metz for one of the officers of the vessel was amusing and so marked that we made up our minds that he would attempt to make a borrow when he reached port, but this was a mistake. I did not see him after we landed, but a friend of mine did, and Metz showed him \$400 in cash and took him out for a good time."

Before Metz left Hilo he told some of his friends that his father had written him that if he needed money he would send him \$500, and that he (Metz) had written his father to send it to Williams, Diamond & Co., so he could draw on it. It is possible that the money he displayed in San Francisco was a portion of that amount. And then again, perhaps it was not.

## FRONT STREET LINES.

It is pretty nearly shameful that the line of the mauka side of Front street cannot be established by some one in authority, says the Herald. Between King and Church streets there are buildings on no less than seven lines and each new builder is given a different line from his neighbor who builds a few weeks before him. Such a condition of affairs is disgraceful and would not be tolerated in any city where there is a suspicion of home rule. A glance at the alleged sidewalk lines in front of the buildings between Wicks' store and Church street would make a horse kick himself in disgust. It would seem that something could be done to prevent this ruthless disregard for all the laws of harmony. And speaking of sidewalks, reminds the Herald that since the recommendations made by the Advisory Board of Street Commissioners to Mr. McCandless a month or two ago relative to sidewalks in Hilo the matter seems to be dead. The specifications for sidewalks in Honolulu are being published daily, but as far as Hilo is concerned, the Superintendent of Public Works remains silent. The Hilo people felt that the visit of Mr. McCandless would result in some improvements to the town, but their hopes seem to have been badly misplaced. Front street in its present condition is a disgrace to Hilo and the authorities should endeavor to realize it.

## SETTING IN ORDER

The 1st of the militia company last night was the first with guns and accoutrements. The boys are making rapid progress in learning the tactics. The drill has been fixed up with gun exercises, so that they can very much like to move. Lieut. Biers will go to Honolulu for examination next Friday week.

## SMALL NOTES.

The cargo arrived October 17 with a full cargo and four passengers from San Francisco. The Martha Davis arrived the same day. The latest Honolulu boogie tale to scare travelers from coming to Hilo is that they are liable to die from yellow fever. Let the good work go on. Mr. J. Scott and Mr. C. C. Kennedy go to Honolulu on board the Zealandia as guests of the Shriners. They go to attend a meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association and will return by the Kinohiwa on Wednesday next. The marriage of Miss Elvira Hapai, daughter of Judge Hapai, to Paul Bartlett, of H. Hackfeld & Co. took place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Church street, Monday evening of this week. The wedding was a private affair, immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties being present. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wakefield, who have been sojourning at Papaia for the past four months, have returned to town and are settled again in their Reed's Bay residence. George F. Hon-shall of the Honolulu Star has been putting in a short vacation at Hilo. Mr. Bay returned by the Santiago from a three months' vacation trip to the Mainland. He was accompanied by his brother, H. P. Wehman and H. H. Williams of Honolulu came down by the Zealandia. Miss Helen Sovereign returned to Hilo by the Zealandia, as a guest of the Shriners. Mrs. Arthur Hobson, sister of Mrs. E. N. Holmes, arrived in Hilo by the Kinohiwa on Wednesday. The wedding of Miss Elvira Hapai to Paul Bartlett will take place on Thursday evening next.

Miss Towson, who for many years labored as a missionary in Japan, and who has been in Honolulu for several months past, has consented to remain here for six months longer to work in the local Japanese colony. She will take the place of Dr. Gordon, who has been unable to come to Honolulu on account of sickness. Miss Towson is engaged by the Japanese Mission. Dr. Gordon will go to Japan to recuperate. He has been engaged in mission work there for nearly a quarter of a century.

# HAOLE "SNAKES," PRINCE DAVID "RATS" AND ANTI-WILCOX "COCKROACHES."



WILCOX IN A NIGHTMARE—Help! Help! Fetch the Gas Tank Quick!



# CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG

## Judge A. S. Hartwell Shows the Fallacy of the Contention That the Former Follows the Latter.

(From Saturday's Daily)

Judge A. S. Hartwell, one of the two or three men who stand at the head of the legal profession in these Islands, was asked to give his views to the public on the Constitutional questions raised by the Marshall and Edwards cases and did so as follows:

"I have considerable doubt about the jurisdiction of the Federal court under the provisions of the Organic Act to set aside the final judgment of the Territorial Supreme Court. I have expressed that doubt in a brief argument I was permitted to present to Judge Estee before whom that question is now pending.

"The Territorial courts are as much bound by the Constitution as is the Federal court. As pointed out by United States District Attorney Baird in his able argument before Judge Estee in this matter, the ordinary Territorial courts try cases exclusively within the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Court as well as Territorial cases proper.

"Last winter I met Mr. Wade who had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana for sixteen years and who described to me the manner in which that court worked. First, the U. S. Grand and Petit Juries were drawn and the U. S. cases for the consideration of the jury were disposed of. The court then sat with the same jurors drawn as Territorial jurors to dispose of the Territorial cases. This was a practice with which all members of Congress who had lived in the Territories were familiar.

### A CHECK ON COURTS.

"To have a Federal court authorized to supersede judgments of the Territorial court, is a wholesome check upon the judgments of a weak court. But I think it is safer to assume that both courts are made up of competent judges and that it would not be likely that Congress intended to invest the one-judge court with power to set aside the action of a three-judge court. However, this is a question of no little complication and I cannot say that I envy a judge the work of solving that problem.

"When did the Constitution come to Hawaii?

"There is no doubt that the U. S. Constitution has been in force since June 14 last when the Organic Act took effect which declared, in Section 5, that the Constitution shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States.

"The Marshall case raises the question whether the constitution had the same force and effect prior to June 14 and after July 7, 1898, the day of the approval of the Annexation resolution. The decision of this question depends upon the following considerations:

### EXAMPLE OF ALASKA.

"1. Did the mere fact of annexation apart from anything contained in the resolution of annexation cause the Constitution of the United States to go into effect in Hawaii?

"2. Does the Annexation resolution contain anything which caused the Constitution to become operative in Hawaii?

"The mere fact of annexing territory, has never in the history of the United States been treated as entitling the inhabitants of the annexed territory to all the rights secured by the constitution. In many cases it would have been impossible to extend at once some constitutional rights to the people of the annexed territory. For instance, when Alaska was annexed by purchase from Russia, Grand and Petit Juries and unanimous verdicts would have been absurd to talk of among the ignorant Indians of Alaska.

"Even the enlightened people of the Territory of Louisiana when it was purchased by the United States from France were not considered fitted, or at any rate were not allowed to exercise all the rights secured by Magna Charta and asserted in the U. S. constitution.

"The same is undoubtedly true to-day in the Philippines and Porto Rico. "Yet, if the Constitution is in force in any Territory or other property belonging to the United States from the moment it becomes the property of the United States, that cannot result from the condition of the people for they have nothing to say on the subject.

### ENACTMENTS NECESSARY.

"It must be, if at all, only by virtue of something expressed or necessarily implied in the Constitution, and there is nothing in the Constitution on the subject unless it be in the preamble in which it is stated that the people of the United States do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America, meaning by that expression not only the states of the United States, and the union of the states, but all property wherever situated belonging to the United States.

Judge Hartwell was asked, "If there is nothing in the Constitution making it operative in annexed Territory without special enactment by Congress, then does the Newlands resolution expressly or by necessary implication extend the Constitution to Hawaii?"

"It is claimed," said he in reply, "that this is the effect of the express words of the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not contrary to the Constitution of the U. S. shall remain in force until the Congress of the U. S. shall otherwise determine." This is a question

tion of construction and like all such questions the object is to ascertain the expressed purpose and intention of the original instrument from the words used in the instrument itself. If a writing expresses its object clearly there is nothing to 'construe.' For instance, if the resolution had declared that the 'Constitution shall have the same force and effect in Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States,' there would be no uncertainty.

### MEANING OF FRAMERS.

"Is there any difference between that form of expression and the words used in the resolution, that all laws not contrary to the Constitution shall remain in force?"

"Does this latter expression mean that not only all laws shall remain which are not contrary to the Constitution, but that no laws shall remain which are contrary to the Constitution?"

"If this was meant why was it not so expressed?"

"Is there any difference between saying that the Constitution is in effect, and that no laws against it shall exist?"

"Again, looking at the body of the resolution, and conditions existing at its date to ascertain what its framers meant, it is clear that in keeping intact the Hawaiian customs laws the resolution is at variance with the Constitution, and therefore did not undertake to extend the Constitution as a whole to Hawaii. It must have been expected that considerable time would elapse, as proved to be the case, before the commissioners appointed by the President, could prepare a bill for the government of the Territory of Hawaii. It was public knowledge that Hawaii had a system of laws largely framed on those of the United States and state systems.

Did Congress expect that none of those laws should be enforced if they were at variance with the United States Constitution and if they were not to remain or be enforced, how did Congress expect them to be replaced during the time when it should furnish no United States enactments?"

### RESOLUTION THE GUIDE.

"The Newlands resolution took effect under the general law from the date of its approval. From that date until the formal ceremonies in Hawaii on August 12 following the law in Hawaii was precisely the same as it was after August 12. All acts of the Courts, or Executive, or Legislative department of the Republic of Hawaii not in conformity with the requirements of the Newlands resolution between July 7 and August 12, were precisely as invalid as any framed after the latter date.

"I do not wish to offer conclusions of my own at the present time upon the questions involved in the consideration of the Newlands resolution, for they are fair subjects for discussion in court.

"On the question of the extension of the Constitution 'all by itself' wherever the United States owns any real estate, I have not been able to entertain any doubt, nor have I had any since as a boy I read the debates of the United States Senate on that subject, participated in by the strong men from the North and the South."

### YOUNG WALDORF ASTOR.

The Court Decides he is an American Citizen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Surrogate Thomas has appointed Waldorf Astor, the young son of William Waldorf Astor who has only recently attained his majority, an executor of the will of the original John Jacob Astor.

The will under which the young man is thus made an executor, was made about fifty years. One of its provisions is that whenever the surviving executors shall number no more than two, by death or otherwise, those two shall have the power of naming, with the sanction of the courts, a third executor.

About two months ago William Waldorf Astor and Charles Peabody, Jr., went before Surrogate Thomas and stated that they were the only surviving executors of the will and that they wished Waldorf Astor to be named as a co-executor. At the time the question of young Astor's place of residence and citizenship was raised. His father some time ago forewore allegiance to the United States and became a subject of the Queen of England. This matter was arranged by Mr. Peabody making an affidavit in which he alleged that the young man was born in the United States and that he had never taken any steps to forswear allegiance to this country and that therefore he was a citizen and eligible to the position as executor. On the strength of this affidavit the appointment was made. Surrogate Thomas thereby virtually deciding that Waldorf Astor is a citizen of this country even though his father is not and that he has been educated abroad and spent the greater number of years of his life in England.

### Change in Bank Managers.

Norman Halstead, who has been connected with the First American Bank of Hawaii in this city for some time, will leave on the Kinan Tuesday for Honolulu where he will assume charge of the branch bank established there by the First American Bank at present managed by Major Purdy. The latter will come to Honolulu as soon as the transfer of the bank's affairs is completed.

# MONEY FOR EXPENSES

## Olaa Has all Needed For Plantation.

## DILLINGHAM SECURES IT

Reports on the Company's Status

Made by W. W. Goodale and W. O. Smith.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Olaa Sugar Company authorized the issuing of bonds some weeks ago for the purpose of developing the plantation without calling assessments as rapidly as would have to be done if assessments alone were depended upon.

B. F. Dillingham was authorized by the company to negotiate the placing of these bonds and has been in San Francisco for some time past for this purpose.

The agency agreement with Alexander & Baldwin did not oblige them to make advances until the first crop began to come off. They did not wish to take the bonds themselves but offered to release or assign their agency agreement if the company could thereby make financial arrangements otherwise not attainable.

Finding that control of the agency was a material factor in obtaining the financial assistance desired, Alexander & Baldwin's offer was accepted and the agency will be taken over by B. F. Dillingham as to the Honolulu business, and by one of the leading agency firms of San Francisco as to business at that end of the line. The transfer will probably be made some time next month.

### MONEY FOR ALL EXPENSES.

Meanwhile Mr. Dillingham has secured money enough to meet all of the developing and running expenses of the plantation for the next six or eight months without calling in any more assessments during that time. By that time it is believed that the local financial situation will have been relieved to such an extent that stockholders will have no difficulty in meeting assessments.

For the purpose of presenting authoritative information concerning the present status of the plantation to intending bond purchasers the directors of the company recently requested W. W. Goodale, formerly manager of the Onomea plantation, and now manager of Waiakula plantation, and W. O. Smith, who is an old plantation manager, to visit and report upon the plantation, which they did.

Their reports are as follows:

### REPORT OF W. W. GOODALE.

August 13, 1900.

To the President and Directors of the Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, Honolulu.

Dear Sirs: Your letter of July 24th requesting me to visit the Olaa plantation and report to you on the merits of the place, and its value as a business enterprise, was duly received. In reply I would say that in response to your request I went to Olaa and spent three days on the premises. During that time I inspected the sources of the proposed water supply, the mill site, the fields at low, intermediate and high levels, and saw the development of the sugar cane in all departments—work upon the mill foundations, clearing the land, plowing and planting.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Development of the underground streams shows that there is a large quantity of water. The water in sight on the day of my visit is ample for mill and camp purposes, and from all indications and from data given me by your manager and your civil engineer, it is my opinion that abundant water can be developed for fluming cane to the mill from fields below the 1,800-foot level. If the contour of the country will allow sufficient grade and the flumes are properly constructed, your estate is a large one, and the distances great, and from experience in both methods of transportation I would say that a combination of the two systems, fluming and railroad, would be necessary.

The soil in all parts of the estate has every indication of depth and great fertility. The fields are large and apparently of even quality.

AS TO THE CANE.

I visited cane fields of different stages of growth, cane just planted, just coming through the ground, and fields of from six months to one year's growth. In all the fields I found the cane well cared for and the growth strong and healthy. Plots at a low elevation, from 250 to 300 feet, both young plant and ratoons, and cane six months to one year old, showed rapid growth, and considering the late planting and poor seed, the older fields are remarkably even and have stood out well. A field of about 500 acres of young plant at Mountain View, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, and a small field of cane about one year old in the same locality, showed plainly that there has been nothing unfavorable in the climate, either cold or excessive rainfall, at that elevation during the past year.

### MUCH WORK DONE.

During the short time that has passed since the incorporation of your company a large amount of work has been accomplished in all departments. From my experience of the sugar business, and particularly from that acquired during thirteen years' residence in the Hilo district, and from knowledge gained of the Olaa plantation's lands, I would say that I consider the property a valuable one for a sugar plantation, the area of land suitable for cane very great, the soil of good average depth and great fertility, the climate favorable, and the growth of cane most encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. GOODALE.

### REPORT OF W. O. SMITH.

Honolulu, H. I., August 4, 1900.

A. Thurston, Esq., President Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, City.

Sir: In accordance with your request under date of July 24th, 1900, that I should visit the Island of Hawaii and inspect the Olaa plantation, I accompanied Mr. W. W. Goodale, manager of the Waiakula plantation, and inspected and examined the plantation.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Upon arrival at Hilo we first went to the land back of Hilo, near Kaumana, and examined the water supply which has been obtained by the Olaa Sugar Company for the use of its plantation. We found a supply of water the quantity of which was estimated to be a flow of not less than 15,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. This flow of water is at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea level and is pure mountain water gushing from subterranean passages on the slope leading to Mauna Loa. There seems good reason to believe that the volume of water thus far obtained does not represent all of the water which may be available.

This water supply is at sufficient elevation to be conveyed by flumes to the Olaa plantation and will furnish an abundant supply for purposes of fluming cane to the mill and for all mill and domestic purposes of the company.

The water supply is held by the company under a forty-year lease and there is an abundant supply for the necessary uses of the plantation.

Under this large supply at Kaumana, other water has also been developed upon the land of the plantation at Olaa.

We next went to the plantation and examined thoroughly the lands which are owned by the company. The fields which have been cleared and planted, the work which was being carried on for the development of the plantation, and the erection of the sugar works.

### SUGAR LANDS.

The land owned by the company suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane comprises an area of over 15,000 acres in fee simple and over 4,000 on a forty-years' lease.

The land lies upon the Puna slope south of the District of Hilo, and covers more than thirteen miles from the mill-site, near the lower edge of the land, at an elevation of 250 feet from the sea, to an elevation in the forest belt of about 2,000 feet.

The lower portion of the land is made up largely of land covered by an ancient lava flow which in ages past had become decomposed, and is covered with a growth of ferns and vegetation. The upper part of the land is covered by a heavy growth of forest trees.

Since the beginning of the operations upon the plantation, in the spring of '98, sugar cane has been planted in various places over this great area, at various elevations, at different seasons, and with a number of varieties of seed.

The cane grown from these plantings has been used largely for seed, and the ratoons of the cane so cut are now growing.

There is now growing upon the plantation cane upon all of these several places in various stages of growth which, by the vigor of its growth and quality, demonstrates beyond a question that the soil is suited to the growth of sugar cane of fine quality and richness. The cane now growing promises a yield of not less than five or six tons per acre.

This section of the country has such a large annual rainfall that irrigation is not needed. The District of Hilo, on the north, with a smaller rainfall has for many years produced sugar in large and paying quantities, without irrigation.

The great area of the territory of the company's plantation, with fields at various elevations, with different varieties of sugar cane and varieties of temperature and climate, and fertility of soil, combine to make the plantation one of very great promise.

Among the advantages is the healthfulness of the climate. The benefit of the climate upon those engaged in constructing the Volcano road, a number of years ago, was the subject of remark, and its healthfulness has been verified by those who have lived in that locality since that time.

### PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The plantation has already under cultivation for the first crop, to be ground in the water of 1901, an area of 400 acres and in a few weeks the area planted will reach 3,000 acres. Besides this, parties who are cultivating under contract have about 500 acres under cultivation, and the Puna Sugar Company has arranged with the Olaa Plantation Company to grind 500 acres of cane of their first crop.

The equipment of the plantation in the matter of building of houses, quarters, stables and reservoirs, and providing necessary tools, implements and appliances, is well advanced. Not less than fifteen miles of macadamized roads have been built through the plantation; thirteen miles of permanent and portable railroad track have been procured and plans for complete equipment are all made.

The site for the sugar works has been selected and preparations for laying the foundations for the buildings and machinery are now being made. The machinery is being landed at Hilo. Facilities for transportation to the plantation are completed and there seems to be every prospect that the works will be ready for operation in ample time before the harvesting of the first crop.

### CONCLUSION.

With sufficient means for the proper development of the place and with sufficient labor to carry on the work, this plantation promises to become one of the largest and most profitable on these Islands.

The labor problem is one which is common to all of the agricultural industries of the Islands, but Olaa is possessed of advantages over many other of the plantations. The climate and other conditions are such that laborers coming to this locality when they will avoid certain of the hardships of other localities. Moreover, the letting of land to be cultivated under contract which can be done better here than upon plantations where the successful production of sugar depends upon irrigation, is a matter of importance. The plan being followed by the company in encouraging parties to so cultivate under contract is one which will tend to avoid labor difficulties.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

### DR. MAXWELL'S REPORT.

The following report is from Dr. W. Maxwell, Director of the local experiment station.

Honolulu, H. I., August 27, 1900. Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin, Honolulu. Gentlemen: During a recent visit of inspection upon the Island of Hawaii, I was given a most thorough view of the Olaa Sugar Company, my object being to observe how far the statements made in my report of eighteen months ago, upon the area and soils of the estate, are being confirmed by the present showing of the growing cane.

The advice given eighteen months ago concerning the lands that should be first taken to avoid labor difficulties, is being equally justified.

As to the statements respecting the fertility of the soils, and their fitness for sugar production, these are amply proven by the present appearance of the young cane. The earlier plantings upon the Olaa lands show some of the best cane I have seen this year anywhere.

Of course you will appreciate my interest in seeing confirmed all I said upon the nature and producing power of the soils of the said estate.

Yours, gentlemen, yours very truly, WALTER MAXWELL, Director of Experiment Station.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to lay the irritation of the throat and to keep the lungs cool. It is good. Try it. It is sold by all dealers and druggists. B. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Honolulu Territory.

### NAONE'S BODY FOUND.

Plantation Engineer was Drowned in Pump Pit at Ala.

The body of Naone, the engineer of the Honolulu plantation who was drowned in the pump pit during the freshest last Tuesday evening, was found by the searchers at an early hour Saturday morning in an upright position and badly decomposed. When the water was pumped out of the shaft almost to the bottom the body suddenly shot up into view. The arms were extended in a manner to indicate that the engineer attempted to swim and save his life. From the appearance of the machinery it is believed that he was stunned by the blowing out of two valves. The searchers were compelled to make haste in bringing the body to the surface on account of its condition.

At the Republican headquarters several additional stenographers and typewriters have been engaged in the arduous task of making up the lists of names taken from the results of the work of the Registration Board. The men worked until late Saturday night, all day yesterday, quitting about midnight.

# HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

## Chemical Balances.

## Brix Sacharometers.

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## FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

## PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

## FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne**

Is the Original and Only Genuine Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's claim, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, June 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIR of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, without HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

## Bed Spreads,

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

## Lace Curtains,

\$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.25, and \$3.00 a pair.

## Mosquito Nets,

80 inch, 10 yards, \$3.50 apiece.

## Cotton Huck Towels,

50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 a dozen.

## Linen Huck Towels,

\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 a dozen.

## Table Linen,

68 inches wide, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a yard.

## Napkins,

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a dozen.

## Napkins,

In red, with fringe, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a dozen.

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3-4, 9-4, 1-4, at all prices.

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# POLITICS ON MAUI ISLE

Republicans Active In Campaign.

## THE SPEECHES AND LUNAS

Sam Parker a Prime Favorite With the Voters—Wailuku Wants Excavator.

(Special Correspondence)

MAUI, October 20.—Saturday evening, the 15th, a grand luau and campaign meeting was held by Lahaina Republicans in the beautiful grounds of the court-house. In the mauka part of the yard a huge lanai had been erected which brilliantly lighted by many lanterns presented a pleasing appearance. Between three and four hundred people enjoyed the feast and applauded the political speeches. D. H. Kahauliello spoke before the luau and afterward addresses were made by Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, W. C. Achi, E. Johnson, Philip Pail, George Hons, W. J. Coelho and Hon. Samuel Parker. Pail made a good impression, and Achi's remarks, devoid of personal reference—which he said was the chief argument of his political opponents—were much appreciated.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Sunday a coterie of Democratic orators visited Kula and talked politics instead of religion in the Keokea (Kula) Church. In the party were Prince David, W. H. Cornwell, John E. Bush, J. H. Wise, T. E. Lyons, Thos. Clark and Lili'alauni. They spent the night of the 14th in Makawao and at 5 a. m. on the 15th they departed in three carriages for Huelo. They addressed the people of Huelo in the morning and the residents of Pauwela in the afternoon. That night they went as far as Wailuku and on the morning of the 15th departed for Lahaina. At Lahaina that evening they held a Democratic rally and during the 16th the party, with the exception of Prince David and Thomas Clark, departed for Molokai per steamer Lehua, for the purpose of stumping the island. Prince David, who was feeling ill, departed for Honolulu by the Kinohi on the 19th. There's a wild rumor current that a day will soon be set apart during which politicians may visit the Settlement on Molokai.

Politics and arithmetic are evidently not kindred sciences, for, though there are but 2,053 registered voters on Maui, still the Independents claim 1,200, the Democrats 960 (for their Senatorial ticket), and the Republicans a good majority for Samuel Parker, H. P. Baldwin and others. The claims are rather inharmonious.

### MAKAWAO DEBATE.

During Friday evening, the 15th, the Makawao Debating Society held its usual meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. The subject under discussion was "Resolved: That Honolulu Should Have a Municipal Government." Messrs. W. S. Nicol and S. R. Dowdle led in the affirmative and Messrs. W. C. Crook and D. T. Fleming in the negative. The negative won by one vote. The subject chosen for the next meeting is, "Resolved: That the Perusal of Works of Fiction Has a Beneficial Effect on Moral Character."

The afternoon of the 13th, Messrs. W. O. Allen, D. T. Fleming and Fred. Baldwin defeated Messrs. L. von Tempelky, H. A. Baldwin and F. A. Alexander at polo on the Sunnyside grounds.

On the 15th, ten teachers held their monthly meeting in the Makawao school house. During the 15th, 16th and 17th, the Wailuku Government school was closed on account of it, which was epidemic among the school children.

At Honokawili, Lahaina, a daughter of Moses Meehula died, as was supposed, on the 14th. While preparations were being made for the funeral, the girl suddenly came to life, to the great fright of her relatives and friends.

Both Democratic and Republican campaign orators have been making a tour of the western part of Maui during the week. The Democratic party went via Wailuku and the Republicans via Lahaina and Kaunapali.

Thursday evening, the 15th, the Republicans and Independents held political meetings in the Mormon church at Pelehuiki, Kula. The Republican speakers were Messrs. A. N. Kepikal, C. H. Dicke, J. M. Kaneakua and Roy S. Kary. After the Republicans had finished speaking the Independents took possession of the church, inasmuch as they had previously engaged the hall. Messrs. Sam Kalua and F. W. Beckley were the Independent orators.

Miss Elsie Waterhouse of Honolulu is the guest of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua.

During the 15th, heavy rains washed out a portion of the new Spreckelsville ditch in the Huelo region and also in Wailuku, Kula, where much growing corn and potatoes were swept away and destroyed.

### WANTS THE EXCAVATOR

The odorless excavator, which is held in such slight esteem at Hilo, should be sent to Wailuku. There is no possible system of sewage available for Wailuku, and the odorless excavator is our only refuge. Wailuku is now a healthy town, but if the population increases, it cannot possibly remain so without the aid of an excavator. Send us the one from Hilo and then let the Board of Health and the Sheriff of Maui make its use compulsory.

### PIONEER PLANTATION

The Pioneer plantation at Lahaina has taken the lead in the matter of raising the price of labor. The policy of that plantation is to rid itself of all Japanese labor, and in order to do so, it is employing unskilled Hawaiian labor at one dollar a day, and paying \$1.25 and \$1.50 for skilled labor. The result is that Hawaiian laborers from all parts of the island are flocking to Lahaina. Will the other plantations have to see the same?



A MEETING of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company held yesterday morning, Manager Ballentine was directed to begin track-laying immediately. Preparations are now being made for this. The first line will begin at the junction of Alexander street and Wilder avenue, along Wilder, Pensacola and Lunalilo streets to Alapai street, thence down Alapai and South streets to Queen, up Alakea to Hotel, along Hotel to its junction with King street, thence along King to Liliha street, along Liliha to Wyllie.

The company will build a steel bridge of its own across Nuuanu stream at the end of Hotel street as the Tramway Company has its tracks on the King street bridge, and travel is much congested at this point. By putting in a separate bridge traffic will not be interfered with. The company expects to have this line completed within the next three months.

The line on Queen street to Walkiki and up Alakea, Emma, Punchbowl and Bayview will probably be built next and the other lines in succession.

Work on the power house will go on rapidly and it will be up in a short time.

### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

A decidedly firm tone was displayed in the New York loan market as late as the first of October, says Bradstreet's. Calls for funds are being made on the Associated Banks from the South and West, and estimates of the amount of currency shipped directly or transferred through the Treasury this week were fully equal to the \$7,000,000 lost in this way a week ago. It is, however, noted that over \$3,000,000 of gold has been transferred through the Treasury from San Francisco to New York this week.

Another poor bank statement is expected today, and while bankers generally feel that no severe pinch in the money market is likely, the curtailment of supplies of funds causes a very firm tone, while the demand for time loans is also much brisker. This is particularly true in regard to arrangements running over the election or January 1. In some cases lenders are not making such loans, and the quoted rates are 3-1/2 to 4 per cent for thirty days, 4-1/2 to 5 per cent for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent for anything beyond the latter period.

There is also more scrutiny of collateral, and loans on Industrials command an advance over the rates for those on mixed securities. Commercial paper is firmer, and the advance of rates has attracted some fresh outside buying. The supply of prime paper is also better. Rates are based on 4-1/2 to 5 per cent for double names. Call money has been fairly plentiful at 1-1/2 to 2 per cent, the latter being the figure adopted in a majority of cases.

### WORKERS AND WAGES IN HAWAII.

A dispatch from Honolulu says that the laborers who continue to work on the plantations will not do more than 75 per cent as much labor per day as they did when they were under contract. In addition to this, wages have gone up nearly five dollars a month. The planters do not consider the situation satisfactory; but how about the laborers? Would not most of us prefer to have our labor hours shortened and our wages increased? That is what annexation was intended to do.

### ELECTION WILL AFFECT HAWAII'S FINANCES.

Politics have entered largely into the commercial affairs of the Pacific Coast and in its relations with Hawaii, and the result of the elections means much to the financial interests of the Islands. If Bryan is elected many sugar contracts will be void. If McKinley is elected the contracts will continue in force. A San Francisco brokerage firm writing to a local brokerage firm sends the following letter, which arrived on the Copter.

"Messrs. Politz and Brown leave for the East in a few days in relation to the scheme for listing in New York. They will succeed I have no doubt, if the Republican party wins the election. Everything is being done with relation to that event."

"Contracts are being made here with the clause, 'VOID IF BRYAN IS ELECTED.' Betting on the election in the New York Stock Exchange has been at odds of 10 to 4, but now it is almost at even money."

### SCRINGER HURT.

Last Sunday night the Japanese at Pioneer plantation mill, Lahaina, cleaned out the quadruple effect tanks and replaced all the heads and man-hole plates. The next morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Charles Scringer went to inspect the work with a candle. The gases which had formed in the tanks during the night exploded, and the sheet of flame which rushed out threw Mr. Scringer several feet, burning his hands, face and body so badly that he will be laid up for some days.

### BRIEF ITEMS.

The late summer rains have largely supplemented the lack of labor for irrigation on the plantations, and there is promise of a big crop of sugar on Maui next season.

Messrs. Ricker, Weller and Tutill have completed the Gregg & Co. cane car contract at Kahului, having completed and delivered 54 cars to Spreckelsville and Kilauea plantations.

The Spreckelsville mill finished grinding this year's crop last night, the total yield for the season being 15,750 tons. The mill will probably start up on next season's crop about the first of December.

Mr. Grimwood of Grimwood & Richardson, Honolulu, accompanied by his wife, came to Wailuku on Wednesday's mail to spend several weeks in the interests of the proposed power plant in Iao valley.

During the month of September there was a precipitation of 8.17 inches of rain at Nabiku, the heaviest rainfall on the islands, except at one point on Hawaii, where there was a precipitation of 8.61 inches.

A Democratic rally and luau were held at Lahaina on Wednesday evening. Hon. John Richardson presiding. Col. W. H. Cornwell and Hon. F. H. Hayselden were the principal speakers. A fair crowd was in attendance.

For two Wednesdays in succession the foreign mail has arrived in Honolulu and laid there for nearly a week before being forwarded to the other Islands. The United States Postal authorities should take steps to correct this matter without delay.

The cloudburst on the mountains caused the largest outflow of water at Honokawili that has been experienced there in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Lahaina there was but little rain, but the weather has been very oppressive for the past few days.

Mr. W. T. Robinson, the deputy collector of taxes at Wailuku, has been tendered the appointment as tax collector of Maui to succeed C. H. Dicke, resigned. Mr. Robinson is quite competent to fill the position and his appointment will meet with general approval.

IT HAPPENED IN A DRUG STORE. "One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy. The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory."

A military order has been issued to the German troops to occupy the railroad from Yang Tsun to Peking. The rest of the road will be occupied by the Russians, and the harbor of Ching Wan Tsa has been allotted to the British.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafes, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for neuralgic weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and bath soap, and the BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin" post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. Sole American Depot: LINCOLN LTD., Cape Town. PORTER DRUG AND CHIM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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